

which stands next on the list of synonyms. The name *Chaunus*, Tschudi (1838), cannot be used, as the genus was established by Wagler (1828) for a species of *Bufo*. The specific name *Phryniscus formosus*, Tschudi, suggested by Philippi to replace *Phryniscus nigricans*, must be rejected, as nothing but a *nomen nudum*, and *Phryniscus guttatus*, Philippi, 1861, appears to be a synonym of the true *P. nigricans*. The only name available is *Phryniscus Stelzneri*, Weyenbergh, Period. Arg. i. 1875, p. 331; and the species should henceforth be designated *Atelopus Stelzneri*.

The other species of the genus *Atelopus* are:—

*Atelopus proboscideus*, Blgr., *A. ignescens*, Cornalia (*levis*, Gthr.), *A. seminiferus*, Cope, *A. varius*, Stann., *A. longirostris*, Cope, *A. flavescens*, D. & B., *A. pulcher*, Blgr., *A. cruciger*, Mart., *A. elegans*, Blgr., and *A. Bibronii*, Schmidt.

XLVII.—*Description of a new Anolis from Antigua, West Indies.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

A SMALL collection of Reptiles from Antigua was presented to the Natural-History Museum by Mr. Francis Watts, of the Government Laboratory, Antigua. It contains examples of four species, viz.:—*Typhlops lumbricalis*, *Thecadactylus rapicauda*, *Anolis Leachii*, and a new *Anolis*, a description of which is given in this note.

*Anolis Wattsii.*

Head nearly twice as long as broad, longer than the tibia; snout rather strongly depressed; forehead concave, with distinct ridges; upper head-scales smooth; scales of the supraorbital semicircles strongly enlarged, in contact in the middle; six or seven enlarged keeled supraocular scales, separated from the supraorbitals by one row of granules; occipital smaller than the eye-opening, separated from the supraorbital semicircles by three or four rows of small granular scales; canthus rostralis sharp, canthal scales three; loreal rows five; six or seven labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening moderately large, vertically oval. Gular appendage moderately large, merely indicated in the female; gular scales keeled. Body compressed, without dorso-nuchal fold. Dorsal scales minutely granular, enlarged and keeled on the vertebral line; ventral scales a little larger than vertebrales, much smaller than antefemorals, strongly keeled, imbricate. Limbs moderately long; the adpressed hind limb reaches the

anterior border of the orbit; digital expansions well developed; 23 lamellæ under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail compressed, with a serrated crest of strongly enlarged keeled scales. Male with enlarged postanal scales. Olive above, with the vertebral line lighter; some blackish longitudinal lines on the throat.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length (tail reproduced) .....	80	62
Head .....	15	13
Width of head .....	8	7
Body .....	32	31
Fore limb .....	21	19
Hind limb .....	39	34
Tibia .....	11	10

Apparently nearest allied to *A. Krugi*, Peters, from Porto Rico, but distinguished by the smaller occipital scale.

XLVIII.—*On Two new Species of Agamoid Lizards from the Hadramut, South-eastern Arabia.* By JOHN ANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S.

*Aporoscelis Benti*, sp. n.

Head moderately large, curved downwards and forwards from the vertex to the labial margin; cheeks of the male much swollen, those of the female hardly perceptibly so; snout very short, moderately pointed; canthus rostralis absent; nostrils directed forwards and outwards; ear a high vertical slit, its anterior border with a dentate margin of four or more strong triangular scales. The scales on the upper surface of the head and on the cheeks are smooth, irregular in size, and tessellated in arrangement, except on the occipital region, where they are slightly imbricate, and a few tending to be keeled; a line of enlarged scales below the eye; labials very small. The scales on the upper surface of the body are rather small, juxtaposed, faintly imbricate, and perfectly smooth; on the nape and on the sides they are smaller than on the back, but on the sides they become enlarged as they approach the ventrals; ventrals more or less subquadrangular and arranged in transverse lines, but less so on the chest; the scales on the throat are the smallest on the body, and as they approach the chest become almost granular. On the upper surfaces of the limbs the scales are enlarged, most so on the hind limbs, and are smooth, but, on the tibial portion of the